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THE SUN, New York city.

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#### How Is This?

In his letter declining to be a candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination, Mr. Secretary CARLISLE says that the declaration of principles to be made by the Dem ocratic National Convention is such more important than the selection of candidates, "especially on questions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens." This refers, of course, to the gold standard as the basis of the currency, and to tariff taxation. When the Convention has agreed, continues the letter, and has announced its position upon these subjects, it "ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable candidate who will fairly represent its views."

Experience hardly justifies the confident expectation of the distinguished Secretary. Four years ago, in the Democratic National Convention of 1892, a statement of faith and policy was adopted by a large ma-"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." Upon this platform a candidate was nominated and elected, and Mr. CARLISLE not only labored in the canvass for the successful party, but became the Finance Minister of the Administration. Yet neither the President nor his Secretary of the Treasury has ever once recognized the principle thus solemnly proclaimed; and during the whole career of the Administration not one argument has been presented in any message of the President, nor has any attempt been made in any other way to carry out the idea of a tariff for revenue only.

Why, then, should Mr. CARLISLE expect that the public will regard with confidence any new declaration of principles put forth in behalf of the Democratic party, or why should any candidate nominated under the same auspices and elected be held after the election to an observance of the pledges and professions made before?

We will not question that if Mr. CARLISLE should himself be the candidate, he would honestly intend to perform the pledges of the platform on which he was nominated; and yet the revolting spectacle of a protective tariff calculated to produce a deficit in the revenues of the Government, which is the exclusive work of a Congress and President elected to represent and realize the sublime principle of a tariff "for the purpose of evenue only," is certainly ill calculated to cheer the hopes or encourage the zeal of any sincere patriot, or any believer in the virtue of honesty in politics.

## Gold Countries and Silver Countries.

Some dissertation directed at the great coinage question by the Hon. HENRY M. TELLER, a Senatorial free silverite from Colorado, will serve as an instructive introduction to a recent statement upon the same topic by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH. We find Mr. TELLER's opinions in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Eventually the manufacturers will have more interest in the free coinage of silver than my own State or any other class of men. "The present monetary system is acting as an tomatic tariff to keep our manufactured article

out of other countries. The manufacturers will find, after a little, that they can't compete with Oriental countries with the system as it is, and that they will also be driven out of their own market."

The effect of the difference between gold and silver upon a gold country's trade with a silver country was also touched upon in a speech delivered during the late bimetallic debate in the House of Commons. Confessedly the two British industries most concerned at present and most inclined to the silver argument are agriculture and the Lancashire cotton industry. Yet the information concerning them given out by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH left Senator TELI ER's notion rather empty:

"My honorable friend who seconded this motion said a great deal about the effect of the low price of sliver in sliver using countries in the East upon the petition of these countries with La Why are our exports of cotton goods to these silv using countries increasing by a percentage thre times as large as the percentage of increase in the trade between Lancashire and other countries that are not silver using? I believe the danger of the com petition is more due to other causes."

This speaker proceeded to make other statements upsetting the free silver theory. But let this suffice.

# Uncle Burr on a Third Term.

From that sterling old Democratic country newspaper, the Hartford Times, we copy the subjoined remarks on Mr. CLEVELAND a third term, and THE SUN :

"It is the rabidest sort of Clevelandphobia the THE SUN to find danger of a third-term candi facy even in Secretary Cantanta's letter refusing to be a candidate. THE SUN, so keen of scent for Mr CLEVELAND's artful schemes, now discovers that thi ury must have been known and advised by the Presi dent. \* \* \* The third term borie doesn't scare any body now, always excepting Tue Scs. Publi has long been against a third term for any President and there is no indication that in this respect is is undergoing a change."

Then let public opinion be heard in Hart ford is a manner that shall leave no doubt of its earnestness and tenacity. Uncle BURR has no more pressing duty at this time.

We are willing to pass in generous silence all that he says concerning THE SUN's alleged disapproval of Mr. CLEVELAND, all his unjust intimations that the source of THE SUN's opposition to third terms is dislike for the man who wants a third term, rather than for the third term itself, in short, all that he may think or print about THE SUN any way; provided that Uncle BURR will come out squarely like the good old-fashioned Democrat he is and say in his paper "While we do not believe that Mr. CLEVE LAND would accept a nomination for a third term, if he does want a hird term and does try to procure for himself a third term. the Hartford Times is against him and

will be against him every time." This offer means business, and it is intended to remain open until Uncle BURB either rejects it or fully avails himself of

its privileges. The most dangerous enemies to the permanence of genuine Democratic institutions

in the United States are not those Democrats and Mugwumps who are openly declaring their willingness to let the unwritten law of this republic go to the dogs or to the devil in order that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND may remain four years longer in the White House. It is easy to deal with them. We know just where they stand and just why they stand there. They belong mostly to the class described by Mr. CLEVE-LAND as animated by a zeal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come. Uncle BURR of Hartford does not belong to that class. He represents another and a much more dangerous class, namely, the Democrats who consider, or pretend to consider, the third term idea as a bogie, a bugaboo, a purely imaginary danger which some people are dwelling upon and exaggerating from unworthy motives.

The Uncle BURB Democracy is doing a vastly greater amount of harm than all the third term plotters and third term shouters combined. The Uncle BURRS within the ranks of the Democratic party really value the priceless precedent established by WASH-INGTON and fortified by JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and would dislike to see it shattered for the benefit of any man's ambition; but they do not respect that precedent, that unwritten law, sufficiently to maintain it against a specific case of threatened violation. As an abstract proposition they are all for it. In the immediate shadow of those portentous three hundred pounds avoirdupols, more or less, they tremble and shrink and act like dumb cowards.

Although primarily intended for Uncle BURR of Hartford, these remarks are at the service of all whom they may concern.

How to Get at the Facts About Cuba Some of our contemporaries are embarrassed by reason of the contradictory nature of the despatches from Cuba. One of them speaks in this way

"No more confidence can be placed in Cuban that in Spanish reports of what has happened, is happen-ing, or may happen in the 'ever-faithful isle.'." The best thing for any one who may be

thus embarrassed is to rest content with those statements concerning which both sides are in agreement. Spaniards and Cubans alike admit that there are large bodies of combatants in Cuba; that these bodies have been fighting each other since February of last year; that they have had very many fights in recent times; and that a considerable number of men, Spaniards and Cubans, have been killed and wounded in the combats, which are not yet at an end. They both alike admit that the struggle began in the easternmost province of Cuba, and that it has been carried on in all the other provinces as far as the island extends in a westerly direction. They both alike admit that, up to this time, neither side has been completely successful; that each side has a much larger force in April of this year than it had in April a year ago; and that it would be impossible to foretell when hostilities will terminate. They both alike admit that tens of millions of property have been destroyed by the combatants; that there is turmoil in all parts of the country, and that the people everywhere are terrorized. They both alike attest that it was WEYLER who promulgated those Spanish decrees, which, as both agree, have been, and yet are, executed in blood.

The truthfulness of these statements is affirmed by both Spaniards and Cubans. So far, any one can know what has happened in Cuba since the disturbance broke out. WEYLER himself, and GOMEZ, too, would grant the truth of every statement made, so far.

Well, then, any one who wants to get vet further knowledge about what has happened in Cuba can, in the first place, draw a few inferences from such statements as are made upon the authority of both of the hostile parties. If, for example, Gomez's army is far larger after a year's fighting than it was at the first, or if, for example, it numbers 50,000 men as against 1,000 in April of last year, it is not unfair to infer that a large proportion of the able-bodied population are in arms against Spain. Again, if the Cubans have traversed all the provinces of the island, fighting their way against the Spanish army, it is a reasonable inference that they have not been beaten in every fight, chased from every field, or shot to death when in full flight or when seized as prisoners of Spain. Yet again, if the Cubans have been able to conduct a campaign around Havana for three months running, it is not an unjust inference that Spain has fought shy of them, or anyhow has kept at a respectful distance from them, or, at the least, has refrained

from driving them off somewhere else We might go on for hours drawing in ferences of this kind, the validity of which could not, so far as we are able to see, b called in question by Spaniard or by Cuban Any newspaper, or any person, who may lesire to obtain yet further knowledge of what has happened in Cuba, should carefully consider the official Spanish despatches sent from Havana, and also the reports made by the Cubans. One's reason ought to be of assistance in clearing them up. The evidence with which they are respectively sustained will be helpful toward a judgment of the credibility of them. If, for example, one hears of WEYLER's atrocities, he would do well to read WEYLER'S atrocious decrees, and his orders for their execution, and those reports of his subordinates which tell how they have been executed in the parts of Cuba that are under

panish control. By the simple means here suggested, any one can obtain all necessary information as to things that have happened during the fourteen months of war in Cuba.

# As to Spain's Generals.

It is a discreditable display of the Gener alship of the Spanish army that has been put before the world during the war in Cuba. Spain's most skilful strategist and her most ferocious destroyer, besides a bungler who came between them, have tried their hands against Cuba for fourteen months, and all three of them have been good for nothing as Generals. and unable to suppress an insurrec tion which each of them has described as a paitry affair. Is it possible that the Generals of the revolution are superior to those of the Spanish army, which is three or four times the size of that of its revolu tionary foe? Can it be that GOMEZ excels the ferocious WEYLER, as he excelled the giddy-headed MARIN and the pompous MAR-

TINEZ CAMPOS! It is singular that among all the Spanish Generals in Cuba there is not one of them who is worth a centimo in the field. Spain has been engaged in many and many a war, foreign and civil, during this century, from the time of NAPOLEON to that of the Carl ists and later yet; so that one might think that these wars would have brought forth a crop of qualified commanders; but she not a competent General in her the same price. Regarding this as evidence

service at this time; and we have not caught sight of a promising military sprout. Her worthless Generals in Cuba murder a few pacificos, declare that they have won a battle, and apply for a decoration, or even do as Gen. Luque did when, after butchering the wounded insurgents at San Diego, he sought to be rewarded with the cross of Santa MARIA CHRISTINA.

What is the matter with the Spanish army that it does not raise some conquistadores, or second-class Marshals, or thirdclass Generals, or a successful soldier of any rank? It is to Spain's dishonor that she puts her army under the command of blundering blusterers like WEYLER, PANDO, LUQUE, VICUNA, MELGUIZO, PRATS, ALDE-CEA, and others of their kind. There is not a General of any repute among them. It looks as if Spain's military genius were worn out. Perhaps the long series of defeats which she suffered in her Spanish-American wars may have discouraged her living Generals; or perhaps the civil wars of Spain have been unfavorable to the development of generalship; or perhaps the badness of Spain's Government has been unfavorable to it. We do not care to enter into the matter; but it is certain that no one can name a Spanish General who stands higher than the bespangled one who was recalled from Cuba as a failure three months ago.

Anyhow, the Cubans have no reason to regret that there is not in the Spanish army a General who, with all his advantages, has been able to cope with their own heroic and successful leaders. If Spain were to get into a foreign war of a serious character, we cannot say where she would find Generals fit for anything other

than the execution of savage decrees or the

### The Broadway Tabernacle.

writing of boastful bulletins.

The Rev. Dr. STIMSON's resignation as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle was accepted by a large majority of a meeting of the members of that Congregational church on Wednesday evening. It seems that there has been much dissatisfaction with Dr. STIM son for some time past, and the reason for it is indicated by remarks made at the meeting For instance, Deacon John H. WASHBURNE spoke of him as "a misfit in the Broadway Tabernacle pulpit," adding in explanation of that slang expression that "he does not fill the place." Trustee FISHER acknowledged that the pastor is a good man, but asserted that his preaching does not "lift us up intellectually as well as morally."

This, it will be seen, was very frank speaking. It amounted to saying that Dr. STIMson is a good man, but a poor preacher. Even a saint would be justified in resenting such an imputation; but a Congregational pastor cannot expect delicate consideration for his feelings if his church wants to get rid of him. When Dr. STIMSON was called to the Broadway Tabernacle, three years ago, he was se lected from among many eminent Congregational ministers after the New York church had heard and liked his preaching. He came to fill the place of the late Dr. WIL-LIAM M. TAYLOR, who was a Scotchman imported by the Broadway Tabernacle in 1872, and who was regarded as a very eloquent preacher in his prime. But even before Dr. TAYLOR'S retirement from the active pastorship in 1892 the congregation had already begun to decrease. His preaching did not stir up the people as of old. This decline in their interest, it seems, has continued under Dr. STIMSON; and that is why the majority of the Tabernacle members want to get rid of him. They want somebody in the pulpit who will draw better.

The Tabernacle wants a star preacher; out as Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON said at Wednesday night's meeting, when such a pastor is taken away "the church is like a rope of sand, because there has been only an audience and not a church." Even when Dr. TAYLOR himself began to get old, his preaching lost much of its attractiveness for the crowd; and it involves no reflection on the preaching of his successor to say that it did not fill the house to the satisfaction of the trustees of the Tabernacle. Dissatisfaction with a minister's sermons may indicate rather religious and intellectual deficiency in the congregation than inferior ity in the preaching. The amount of the receipts at the box office is not always a measure of the artistic merit of the acting

The Broadway Tabernacle has been through exciting experiences, and probably its taste in preaching has been affected by them so that it demands sensational pulpit orators. In the old days when it was sitnated in Broadway, between Leonard and Worth streets, and it was under the pastorate of the late Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, it was the scene of many stirring assem blaces. The Abolitionists of the time held their May meetings there, and its walls resounded to the eloquence of WENDELL PHILLIPS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GER-RIT SMITH, and LUCRETIA MOTT, while angry pro-slavery auditors assailed them with insults and contumely, for abolitionism was very unfashionable in those days. The Tabernacle thus went through a baptism of fire in its infancy. Since it has moved up to Thirty-fourth street, it has become respectable and conventional. It is no longer persecuted. Naturally, therefore, it seems slow to those who were in the excitements of its earlier days. Hence we question if it is now possible for the Tabernacle to find any preacher who will do better than Dr. STIMSON. Probably he has succeeded as well as anybody could have done. The days of its glory have passed.

# Mr. Fitch and the Dock Commission-

The explanation of the Reform Dock Com missioners, O'BRIEN and EINSTEIN, has made its appearance in the form of a bulletin igned by Commissioner EINSTEIN, the Freasurer of the Board, whose proceedings in the purchase of supplies of the Board are, it appears, to be inquired into by the Grand Jury. The facts of the case, as already stated by THE SUN, are admitted by O'BRIEN and EINSTEIN to be correct. How far their exculpation will commend itself to the mem bers of the Grand Jury is a matter of opinion

The law regulating the expenses of public departments in New York city unconditionally provides that all purchases to an amount in excess of \$1,000 shall be advertised, and after advertisement let to the lowest responsible bidder. The object of this provision is to secure for the people of New York the same advantages in the purchase of material that private individuals, firms, or corporations enjoy, Any neglect or evasion of it by Commis sioners or their subordinates is a violation of law which concerns the Grand Jury. In the statement which Mr. Einstein has pre pared for Mr. O'BRIEN and himself, EIN STEIN declares that in the purchase of spruce lumber for the docks of New York, he ascertained that all the bidders charged

of collusion, he and his associate thereupon rejected all the bids, as the law gives Commissioners the right to do; but then the Reform Dock Commissioners did not advertise again, as the law directs. They empowered Mr. EINSTEIN, as he says, to buy the material required without ad-

vertisement or competition. He purchased the required lumber, paying \$21 a thousand feet instead of \$20 a thousand feet, the price at which the lumber was offered by the contractors whom he and O'BRIEN suspected of collusion. If they were bidding in collusion, it was a of collusion which would have form been beneficial to the city; for the price charged by them was less than Mr. EINSTEIN paid. In other words, the law was violated by the Reform Dock Commissioners, and, as a result of such violation, a bill has been rendered to the city which calls for an amount of payment in excess of what it should be; a bill to which Comptroller FITCH, alert in the city's interest, and zealous in defence of the rights of taxpayers, very properly objects.

The plea of extenuation which Mr. Ein STEIN makes for O'BRIEN and himself, is that after the offer of \$20 per thousand feet of lumber was rejected by the Dock Commissioners the market price of lumber went up. Mr. FITCH's comment upon this elaborate statement of Mr. EINSTEIN is clear and to the point. "His figures," declares Mr. FITCH, " are wrong, but whether right or wrong it is not a question of figures but of law. Purchasing on Treasurers' orders, or at private sale, is manifestly an evasion of the law. I regard Mr. EINSTEIN'S state ment as confession and avoidance."

That's what it certainly is. No Board of Commissioners, reform or otherwise, has any more power to override a law adopted for the protection of the people of this city, whose agent it is than it would have to vote itself from out the public treasury a sum of money without legal equivalent. Mr. FITCH should be sustained by every good citizen in the position which he takes, namely, that so long as he is at the head of the Finance Department of this city he will not acquiesce in such scandalous evasion of the laws. Beyond that point he cannot go, but the Grand Jury can.

The Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAGER of Pittsburgh, the distinguished Republican political reformer, whose misfortune it is to be opposed to an equally distinguished civil service re rmer, the Hon, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, the friend of virtue and the foe of tarpon, has given \$100,000 to his city for the purpose of establishing a zoological garden. is understood that one of the objects of Mr. Magre in making this philanthropic gift is to instruct the citizens and politicians of Pennsylvania, in and out of the Hog Combine, in the sweet uses of harmony. With the sweet uses of political adversity the Hon. CHRISTO PHER MAGEE is already tolerably familiar. In his zoological garden the lion and the lamb will meet in friendly convention; and the lamb will not be unseated or devoured. Even Cuckoos will be admitted. They are becoming so rare that specimens are in particular request. It is hoped that Mr. QUAY and Mr. MAGEE will both be present at the dedication of this garden of harmony; and the Hon. DANIEL HANDSOME HASTINGS will deliver the oration in his most pleading looks.

We learn from the Jewish Tribune that the rabbi of one of the synagogues of this city is desirous of the organization of a regiment of the National Guard composed wholly of Jews. The idea is not a good one. The regiments of the National Guard contain men of many races. who may or may not belong to any religious body that we have among us. The citizen who joins a regiment to not asked what religion he believes in. Jews as well as other people may enter the existing regiments of the National Guard. There would be no more propriety in raising a regiment of Jews than one of anti-Semites under the command of Rector AHL-

Every friend of miscellaneous intellectual greatness and particular oratorical distinction, the fervid temperament and the gift of conversation, will grieve to notice that the Hon, JETER C. PRITCHARD and the Hon. MARION BUTLER are at odds. The State of North Carolina is proud of both of them. Both of them have more fervor than there is in any hot springs that ever yet have boiled up through the floor were cooped up in all the dictionaries. The Hon. MARION BUTLER, the Geyser of Honeycutt's, is the more frequent and fervid of the two: but either of them would be missed. Each of them is capable of restoring the art of lanrunge, if it could ever be lost, or of recreating the torrid zone should it ever be refrigerated. It had been hoped that Mr. PRITCHARD and Mr. BUTLER would stand together and whoop it up ogether, and never fade or fall. If they must part if the wide arch of their ranged union must fall, the old North State will clasp still more loving hands around the remaining figures now looming up above an horizon illuminated solely by themselves, and burning pitch, tar, and turpentine: the unforgettable heroic, and swiftly ambulating figures of the Hon. TYRE YORK and the boss bull whom he is

riding to victory. There may be such a person as the Hon. OSMAN DIGNA, and he may be leader of the ervishes. He is entitled to his name, and he s entitled to lead anybody whom he can induce o follow him. Whatever his name and however much noise, his dervishes may be in the nabit of making, it is unjust to him to publish as his portrait a picture of the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM of Illinois, saddened, distorted, and disfigured; not the real and handsom Senator Cullon, but Senator Cullon with his hair cut under a bowl, a long coral carcanet around his neck, and a Parker House roll pierced with a hairpin at the top of his intellectual lineaments. If the Hon. OSMAN DIGNA is a real and creditable person he will apologize t Mr. CULLOM, and he will have a few artists deccrated with the most stringent Order of the Howstring.

A new possibility of theatrical decoration and illustration was revealed in Boston the other night. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the most venerable, and still the thirstiest, collection of martialists in the world, recreated its mind by going to the play. The play managed to proceed, although the audience was more enticed by the beautiful uniforms of the warriors than by the mimic struggles upon the stage. There came one happy moment, however, for all the audience and all the actors and all the rest of the universe. After many songs and many dances, the pictures of all the HANNIBALS and Napoleons who are shortly to invade the aviolate island of the brave and free were thrown upon the sheet. The audience leaped lightly to the heights of enthusiasm and applause. The actors, full of transport and imagi nation, could scarcely be restrained from jumping over the heads of the orchestra and trying borrow a uniform. As for the Ancients and Honorables, they did not smile; or, at least, not until they got outside.

There is a full in the receipt of McKinley

There has not been, will not be, and cannot b any full in the receipt of McKINLEY news at the office of the Hon. MARCUS AMOR HANNA. For 125 hours every day except Sundays the Hon MARCUS AMOR HANNA stands up in his office a beautiful casis in a wild desert of letters. Five oushel baskets full of letters are poured upon the floor, or where the floor should be, of that office every five minutes. The Hon. Mancus AMOR HANNA reads them all. And the Hor Moses Parutus Handy writes them all. It

is impossible to admire the industry of one more than the industry of the other. Both put the ant to shame.

But the Hon. MAROUS AMOR HANNA has other duties and other labors. All the walls of his office, including the ceiling, are full of telephones and olicking with telegraph receivers. All the ends of the earth send him messages From Louisiana, from where rolls the Oregon, from Connecticut and North Dakota, from Alabams and Eastport, he receives cheering messages. The McKINLEY boom, so telephones and telegraphs and writes his unresting correspondent, possesses the earth and the fulness thereof. All the delegates are for McKiniey; all the people; and if by any possibility all the people and all the delegates are not enough to satisfy the most exacting McKinkey man, the Hon, Charles Henry Grosvenon, with a large system of patent calculations, improved log-arithms, and Ashtabula and Akron mathematics that would make Sir Isaac Newton or La Place go butt their heads against the multiplication table, stands up all night and sits up all the day and proves beyond proof that Mr. McKinley will be nominated by acclamation and on sight.

Were Homen now alive, what a subject for a new cole he could find in the victories of the American athletes at Athens.—Bullimore American.

It is possible enough that Howen is just as alive now as he ever was. Irrespective of that possibility there is nothing in the victory of the American athletes at Athens to bring on a condition of uncontrollable excitement. The present Greek nation, regarded as a descendant of the genuine Hellenes, is of very doubtful blood. The Greek athletes would not distinguish themselves too much if they appeared at the intercollegiate games in the United States. As far as the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle is concerned, and if it may be assumed that he was the author or editor of the "Odyssey," his friend and hero, Odysseus, was no fair competitor and would have been ruled out of any modern athlette contest. He never won anything except in collusion with an outside person. To an ancient Greek, in fact, fraud was much more attractive than, and fully as respectable as, valor. Obvaseus, a great hero, was a liar and a thief, permanently frauduent, and the nastlest of pot-hunters and gift-

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir; The humorous writer fills a special niche in the structure of daily ewspaper enterprise.

In the comic weekly or the magazine we view the handlwork of the humorist with complacency, nor do we critically examine the merit of his jokes. His work in the daily paper, however, at once at tracts the attention and invites the censure of the Soually enjoying space rights on the editorial page,

he finds himself surrounded by the ponderous pro ductions of his paper's mental heavy weights, while the dash, period, and lead rule only lend the terrors of typography further to isolate and individualize him.

Small wonder, then, that the modern disciple of Joseph Miller finds the task of creating daily laughter to order and to size one of no mean propertion. If at times under the hammering of constant effort the sparks from the force of his wit view less hilliantly shall we not accord him the indulgent criticism due his reculiar worth and resistant. ism due his peculiar worth and position? New York, April 8.

Children Run Down by Wildfire. From the St. Louis Republic TOPEKA, April 5.—News reached here to-night of the terrible death of William and Alice Johnson in a prairie fire yesterday in Morton county. The children were driving from Richfield to their home, twelve miles distant. Out of Richfield they passed a party of campers. When a half mile beyond they saw a great fire following them which had been set out by the travellers. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. The children made a heroic effort to outrun the fire demon, but soon their horse became exhausted and could go no further. The flames, which were leaping twenty feet in the air, were soon upon them and the children were suffo-sated. Every stitch of clothing was burned from their bodies and their remains were horribly charred.

# Illustrating the Need of a New Word

From the Chicago Daily Tribuns.
"How do you like that new typewriter of yours?" 'Haven't got a new one. She's been with the hous six years, and it isn't any of your business how I like her-O-or-I like it first rate. It's the best machine in the market. I-I thought have a cigar?"

From the Letroit Free Pres "How little originality these men have." What's the matter ?" "They are setting so they wear bleyele costumes al nost exactly like ours."

Cuba and Liberty.

Pranslated from the Spanish of Placido, a Negro Det of Cuba, Condemned to Iventh for Conspiracy and Executed During a Former Attempt at Revolution Liberty! I wait for thee,

To break this chain and dungeon bar I hear thy spirit calling me. I seep in the frozen north afar. With voice like God's and visage like a star.

Long cradled by the mountain wind. Thy mate, the eagle and the storm; Arise, and from thy brow unband The wreath that gives its starry form, And smite the strength that would thy strength

Yet, Liberty! thy dawning light, Obscured by dungeon bars shall cast a splendor on the breaking night: And tyrants, ficeing pale and fast,

Shall tremble at thy gase, and stand aghast

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Mr Roosevelt and Mis Colleagues Crittelsed

NEW YORK, April 7, 1896. Ion. Nevada N. Stranahan, Chairme DEAR SIR: I perceive that the Police Commissioners have forwarded to you a letter asking the passage of a bill relating to their powers. As I suppose it is doubtful whether at this stage of the session there will be any hearings, I ad-

dress you in this way.

It seems to me that the Police Commissioners are forgetting a very prevalent sentiment with-out a concession to which I believe the bipartisan bill, under which they hold their offices, would not have been passed. That sentiment was that while on the one hand there was great force in the argument against a divided responsibility and therefore in favor of a single-headed department, yet there was believed to be especially after the developments of the Lexow committee a great danger in intrusting the enormous powers of the police force to the control of any one man. Therefore an attempt was made to reconcile the diverse opinions and argu-ments by intrusting the executive powers of the force, without control by his superiors, to the Chief of Police while the other and mere deliberative non-executive powers were conferred moon a bipartisan Roard

Such was the prevalent sentiment, I feel sure, which secured the passage of the present law. That law, in so far as it relates to this matter, is a substantial copy, with some enlargement, of a bill which I drew in 1893, and with the help of many who had favored a single-headed commission, and of others who were opposed to that theory, procured to be passed by the Legisla-ture. Gov. Flower refused to sign it.

Some of the changes in the bill from that I drew seem in the light of the letter of the Commissioners to have been unfortunate. But it seems to me that the Commissioners are going the wrong way to correct the error. Because some phraseology limits the free scope they ought to have in the matter of promotions they are crippling. If not destroying, the provisions which were intended, as I believe, to make the Chief of Police supreme in the exercise of the executive power of the force. Of course, they are doing it with good motives. They know what a great and good work they have accomplished, some of it because they have been al-

as valor. Oversexts, a great here, was a liar and a thief, permanently fraudulent, and the nastiest of pro-lunters and great here, was a liar and a thief, permanently fraudulent, and the nastiest of pro-lunters and great and good work they have accomplished, and the street of the differences to dody, if it inherits from the old Greeks, inherits some of those amitale qualities. Here, when the street of the

GEORGE BLISS.

#### "International Agreement" and War. From Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Speech in the Hou

"I am told that the United States would probably desire that the old ratio of 1514 or 16 to I should be adopted. In view of the present market price of silver it seems to that to fix any such ratio would be an act of absolute dishonesty to creditors. It would simply mean that kind of financial paniwith all its possible results to the credit of the country which has been in previous debates frequently alluded to by some of the highest autherities. Again, it might be possible, as other have suggested, that the ratio to be fixed should be a ratio approximate to the market value of the two metals at the time the ratio was fixed. All I can say is that, if that were done and it were subject, as I think it would necessarily have to be subject, to variations from time to time in accordance with the variations of the market price, I do not at all see how any such process would fulfil the vague and extravagant hopes which are entertained by the advocates of bimetallism. The very fact of entering into an agreement of that kind would be some danger to the States which entered into it. It would be liable to be broken in the event of political convulsions or in the event of war. If it were broken, what would be the result upon the mometary system of the other States which had joined it? And the very fact that there might be such doubt upon its permanence would materially interfere with its success." have suggested, that the ratio to be fixed should

## be such doubt upon its permanence would ma-terially interfere with its success." A Free Silver Man Declares His Ideas.

To the Euron of the Sun-Sir: Thave just red some of your editoriels and it is easy too see that our are a hireling of Wal St. thiefs What we want s free silver and by -- we will have it the war and I am a better American than you people who sells you souls to the Wai St crooks but never We are going to run ex Gov. Boise of lows for Prest of this grate country and you and the Wal St crooks who pay you can go to H = 1 P. Harre. SHULLEBURG, Whs. April 7, 1896.

Their Code Complete. Prom the Buffulo Times. Emily—Why are you waving your handkerchief? Angelina—Since paps has forbidden Tom the house

re have arranged a code of signals. Emily-What is 11? Angelina-When he waves his handkerchief five wave frontically in reply it means, "Yes, darling. Emily—And how do you ask other questions?

### Angelina -- We don't. That's the whole code. Postmaster Since 1853

From the St. Louis Globs, beaucerat.

Archison. Ean. Aigil 3.—The oldest Postmaster in
the United States is a resident of Missouri. His name
a Elijah Watson and be is located at Bucketie, buchanan county. His appointment the village bears the date of June 10, 155m.

#### A Truly Great American City. From the Syranuse Post

Syracuse is fast becoming the centre of the bicycle manufacturing in this country. There are more ma-chines manufactured in this city now, in proportion to its size and population, than in any other city in

PHOTOGRAPHING A WHALE, He Didn't Look Pleasant, but He Obligian.

I'verm St. Nurhestan. Whether a certain whale that breakfasted, dined, and supped every day in the Santa Catalina Channel, went out one morning with the determination of being photographed really cannot say; but the picture was certainly taken. Living in the neighborhood, the whale was probably familiar with the steamer that ploughed daily through its dining room; and if it was at all an observing whale, it must have noticed on the morning in question an unusual commotion on the deck of the steamer, and this is what it saw. The passengers were crowding about the rail, and on the upper deck stood a man and a little girl, the former holding

and this is what it saw. The passengers were crowding about the rail, and on the upper deck stood a man and a little girl, the former holding a square black box into which he looked earnestly. And if the whale had come a little nearer this is what he might have heard;

"Will he look pleasant?" asked the little girl of her companion.

"I hope so," he replied, gianting rapidly from the camera to the whale that was then swimming a few hundrest feet away.

The jassenders had first observed it a mile of more distant, when the little girl said it was "dancing on its tail." It had really leaped out of the water, and for a few seconds exposed almost its entire back most astonishing spectacle—and then had failen back into the sea with a thundering crash. Soon it came to the surface again, and shooting a cloue, of vapor ipto the air that slowly floated away, at intervals disappeared and reappeared until finally it came alongside the steamer, swimming along within a short distance, it was then that the fortunate possessor of the camera secured a good position near the rail, and waited, as his little companion had said, for the whais to "look pleasant." Looking pleasant, in this instance, meant for the whale to show a large portion of its body above the water. It was now awimming just below the surface, its huge black form, sixty or seventy feet in length, distinctly visible, propelled by the undulating movement of the tail. Suddenly it rose, showing just the portion around the blow holes, and with a loud poff the hot breath burst into the air, was condensed, and in a little cloud drifted away.

"Didn't he look pleasant?" asked the little girl, earnestly.

"Not quite pleasant moment, as never, so far as knowing its pleasant pleasant before I touch the buttom."

It was an exciting moment, as never, so far as known, had a living whale, in the open ocean, posed before a camera, or a photographer seen en hearer.

"He certainly does not seen very timid," replied her companion; and as he spoke, pufficame the spouting like the es

## SUNBEAMS.

-Some young wheelwomen of Takima, Wash, organized a cycling trip with a new feature a few days ago. They went for a long ride into the country and were accompanied by a horse and wagon, the wagon being loaded with luncheon, and also having accommodations for any of the cyclists who might

fall by the wayside for any or the cyclists who mighs fall by the wayside for any reason.

—A man in Waterville, Me., a few days age found under a book a letter, sealed and stamped, which he had placed there more than three years ago to press the envelope flap securely before mailing. Of course the letter ought to have been one which his wife gave him to mail, but it wasn't. It is not stated whether it was the Bible he placed the letter under.

—Artsons seems to be fast disqui

a typical frontier region. Above all else frontier regions should be tough, but Arisona is losing som of its tough features. Although the population of the Territory has notably increased lately, the number of saloons was decreased during last year by thirty-seven, and the Territorial debt was reduced

ed as dangerous and expensive accidents, but the was one near Lewiston, Pa., last week which was deepen accident. It was found that the caveda opened a hole into an old mine, which was supposed to be filled with water, and which had been abandoned and the shaft closed on that account level, and the owners of the mine believe they will lem in Arisona as well as in some Northw States. During the past year or so a number of experimental wells have been sunk in Cochine county which have turned out successfully, and a system of reservoirs has just been constructed which it is believed will be supplied from the wells with a sufficient quantity of water to insure excellent crops this summer on all the settled land. The ranchers in that region have been much hand capped by the deficiency of the water supply, but from the results already obtained it is believed as-

tesian wells will furnish all the water needed. -With the "frontier" fast disappearing even to the furthest West, it seems a far cry back to the days of the frontier in the furthest East, but there are yet in Maine white people who are living links with those days. Mrs. Sibyl Dow, who died in East Dover, Me., a few days ago, at the age of ninety-one years, was such a link. She was the fifth white child born in the region which is now Piscataquis county, Me. Two years before she was born her father, Ell Towne, moved from New Hampshire, crossed the Piscataquis River, made a clearing to the primeval forest, and built there a log cabin, in which Mrs. Dow was born. He was one of the first band of white people who settled in the wil-

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

the present town limits of Dover

Otto Roquette, the German poet, playwright, and novelist, died recently at Dreaden, where he had been for twenty-seven years professor in the Poly-

cabin. Mrs. Dow was the first white child born to

G. P. R. James, author of many mediocre re-nances, died as British Consul-General at Venice His remains have just been removed to the new Protestant cemetery there. Doctors d'Arsonval and Charrin of Paris have been

taking the temperature of our internal organs. They find that it is highest in the normal liver, which is one degree centigrade hotter than the in testine; then follow in a decreasing ratio the spic the heart, the kidney, the marrow, the brain, the muscles, and the skin.

Jules Guesde organized a banquet in Paris to cele-brate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establish ment of the Commune in March, 1871. One Social ist shoomaker explained that the cause of the fail ure of the Commune was that they had not carried out his idea of looting the three billion france i the liank of France, and of buying up with it Thiers and his Generals. Dr. William Salmon of Pennlynn Court, Glamor

ganshire, has entered on his 107th year. He is the oldest Free Mason in the world and the old at dector in Great Britain. He rises at neon, dines at six, drinking a couple of glasses of wine, and goes to bed at midnight. He smoked two cigarettes after dinner on his 101st birthday, but has smoked little since he was ninety, though he drinks more wine than before that. He has not taken a drive since he was a hundred. Baron Wilhelm de Kothschild is extremely strict

in his orthodoxy. When he went to Amsterdam some years are for medical treatment and was obliged to stay at a hotel for several weeks he had a kitchen fitted up for his special use. Recently he was seriously ill and was ordered to drink old Tokay, but he refused, as he had no knaher bottles. A Frankfort Jew heard of it and sent him four bottes of 1845 kosher tokay be had. Baron de Bothschild, to thank him, sent him a eliver tray of fruit and 5,000 marks to be distributed among the poor, with a note in Hebrew, quoting the substituted say-ing that a kindly act is gerater than charity.

toxford University is going to have a Jesuit colege, the Hobdomadal Council having granted all-cense to the Rev. R. F. Clarke to open a private half for statents. It will be started under the ap-spices of the Jesuit order, which will send a number of its students to Oxford to study for the honor ex aminations and the descreta Father Clarke was a fellow and tuter of St. John's College, who joined the Roman Catholic Caurch in 1860, just before the aboutton of the tests, and was the inst fellow of a college to resign his followship on constant to be a member of the Church of England. Recently Oxford granted its master of arts degree to the principal of Manufield College, the Congregational Theological School established in the town.